Messrs. Venkatramaiya of Channarayapatna, and Dasappa of Nelamangala opposed this proposal, saying that Government having assigned such lands free to the whole of the villagers, it was not desirable to give them away definitely to individual raiyats.

Reply of Government.—No general order to this effect can be passed. Each case must be dealt with on its own merits.

Subject No. 135.
Land containing date trees.
Messrs. Venkatramaiya of Channarayapatna and Amble Annaiya Pandit.

Summary of discussion.—Revenue officers refuse to give eligible land for cultivation even if it contains only a few date trees. Such lands should be freely given out on darkhast.

Reply of Government.—Lists of groves that should necessarily be reserved for Excise purposes are being prepared in the Excise Department. After this is ready, the matter represented will receive attention. In the meantime individual cases may be brought to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner.

Subject No. 136.
Darkhast for gomal lands.
Mr. Narasimhamurti of Malvalli Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Darkhasts made for portion of gomal lands are refused on the ground that the portion applied for is either in the centre of the area assigned for gomal or that it is not contiguous to other cultivated lands. These excuses may not be advanced as there are many landless poor who want lands.

Reply of Government.—Let persons aggrieved appeal in each particular case.

Subject No. 137.
Alienation of Agrahar Inams.
Mr. Dasappa of Nelamangala Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Inams should be restored to the grantees provided they pay for them. There should be a general ruling restricting the alienation of such inams. Many inams granted to Brahmans have been alienated. Steps should be taken to restore the same to the heirs of the original donees, or at least to insist on their being enjoyed by persons of the same caste.

Reply of Government.—The imposition of quit-rent and other operations of the Inam Department have conferred full powers of alienation on donees. It is too late now to interfere. But the representation that full assessment may be leived on minor Inams alienated to non-Brahmans is noted.

Subject No. 138.
Agent for Inam villages.
Mr. Amble Annaiya Pandit.

Summary of discussion.—An agent should invariably be appointed by Government for the general management of inam villages in the enjoyment of several vrittidars, including the sanitation thereof. His pay should be paid by the Amildar out of the income of the village, the balance being appropriated and distributed by the Amildar himself among the several vrittidars according to their claims. This arrangement will improve the sanitary condition of the village as well as its prosperity, in addition to its safeguarding the interests of several helpless minor and female vrittidars. Formerly there were headmen termed "Gramanis," who looked after the several interests. As this

arrangement has fallen into disuse, Government agents should be appointed as a compulsory measure.

Reply of Government.—The existing rules do provide for the appointment of an agent in such cases. Orders will be issued for their stricter enforcement.

Subject No. 139.
Sanitation etc., in alienated villages.

Mr.. Sankariah of Heggaddevankote.

Summary of discussion.—At present, inamdars see only to their income from their villages without considering the interests of their raiyats. A regulation may be introduced to compel inamdars to see to the interests of their raiyats in the way of improving the sanitation of alienated villages and the annual up-keep of village tanks and the like, as is done by Government in respect of the raiyats residing in Government villages.

Reply of Government.—Noted.

Subject No. 140.
Local cess of Inam villages.

Messrs. Madappa of Mysore Taluk and Srirangachar of T.Narsipur.

Summary of discussion.—The right of inamdars to collect certain miscellaneous taxes in inam, jodi and kayamgutta villages under the terms of their sanads, was done away with under Government orders. The large realizations of local cess more than compensate the loss of revenue accruing to Government by the abolition of the *chillarbab*, and such cesses levied from inam villages are also credited to Government. The local cess levied in alienated villages may be given over to the inamdars; if not, the *chillarbabs* abolished should be revived.

Reply of Government.—The local cess is levied for the common benefit of particular localities, and cannot be assigned as prayed for. The revival of the old abolished items of taxation in question cannot be permitted.

Subject No. 141.
Enquiry into the cause of poverty of garden owners.

Messrs. B. Balakrishna Rao, B.A., LL.B., B. Garudachar, B.A., B.L., C. Srinivasa Rao, Veerathegowda and Ramachendra Rao of Chikmagalur.

Koleroga to areca crop.

Mr. B. Garudachar of Shimoga.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) A commission may be appointed to enquire into the causes that have reduced the owners of arecanut gardens in the malnad to a miserable condition, notwithstanding the partial remission of kandayam allowed.

(*b*) The rot disease, otherwise called Koleroga, that has been destroying the areca gardens, has been steadily growing and spreading so as to create more havoc each year and thereby prostrate the poor garden owners who are very heavily taxed with assessment. This has been creating great anxiety in their minds, and they are seriously thinking of giving up garden cultivation. The Government may, with the help of the Agricultural Chemist, find out a suitable and cheap remedy to stamp out the disease, or if this is not possible, kindly make up their mind to reduce the assessment on that score.

(*c*) Koleroga is increasing, and steps should be taken early to find a remedy.

Reply of Government.—The Agricultural Chemist says he has already made personal investigations, and is ready